The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,394.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs. 52	0
——— including postage..... „ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28	0
——— including postage..... „ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16	0
——— including postage..... „ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6	0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12	
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4	
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8	

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion.....Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8	
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½	As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8	As. per line.
Second Ditto 4½	„ „
Third and succeeding 2½	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, OLEVLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay.....23	Leave Galle	1
„ Ratnagherry.....24	„ Negapatam	3
„ Vingoria.....24	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar 25	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore.....26	„ Coconada	8
„ Cannanore.....27	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut 27	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypore 27	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Cochin 28	False Point.....	11
„ Tuticorin 29	Arrive Calcutta.....	12
„ Colombo.....30		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

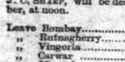
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November, at noon.

Up.		Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah	17
„ Kurrachee.....Dec.	3	„ Feo	17
„ Gundur	4	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder Abbas.....	9	„ Bunder Abbas.....	33
„ Linga	10	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	13	„ Gundur	27
„ Feo	14	„ Kurrachee.....	29
Arrive Bussorah	15	Arrives Bombay	Jan. 1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Ferry.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. Shepherd.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay.....Saturday.		Leave Cochin .....Friday.	
„ Ratnagherry.....Sunday.		„ Beypore.....Saturday.	
„ Malwan ..... „		„ Calicut ..... „	
„ Vingorla..... „		„ Tellicherry.. „	
„ Goa ..... Monday.		„ Cannanore.. „	
„ Carwar ..... „		„ Mangalore. Sunday.	
„ Compta ...Monday.		„ Goa.....Monday.	
„ Mangalore ..Tuesday.		„ Carwar ..... „	
„ Cannanore..Wednesday.		„ Goa.....Tuesday.	
„ Tellicherry..... „		„ Vingorla..... „	
„ Calicut ..... „		„ Malwan..... „	
„ Beypore ..... „		„ Ratnagherry Wednesday	
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.		Arrive Bombay.....Thursday.	

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

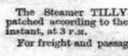
For freight and passage apply to

Nowrojee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 22nd November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)



LA COMPAGNIE MARCHAISSINET PERE ET FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR WEDDING BREAKFASTS.

MOTTO CRACKERS, elegantly wrapped in silver paper, and tied with white velvet.

FANCY CHOCOLATES in a variety of prettily decorated covers.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS.

Treacher & Co. (Limited) are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Perfumed Toilet Soaps of Messrs. Pears and Son, by special arrangement with whom they are enabled to offer these goods at a general net cash rate of, ans. 12 for the English retail shilling's-worth, and in bulk to meet the requirements of Householders and Messes at a still lower rate. The high reputation enjoyed by Messrs. Pears and Son during the last fifty years for their delightful Transparent Soaps is fully sustained by the quality of their other manufactures.

FRESH SUPPLIES

of the following are now on sale.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bar Soap; Assorted, viz., Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Glycerine, Honey, Lavender, Marshmallow, Oatmeal, Rose, or Sunflower; per lb. 6d. bar of 1 lb.	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto, Assorted, or of one kind, per box of 14 lbs.	11 0	12 0
Brown Windsor Soap, fine old per lb. 6d. packet of 4 lb.	1 2	1 4
Glycerine Soap, per lb. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
Glycerine Soap, Transparent (exquisitely emollient and delicate) per lb. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
Do. Do. Per box of 1 doz.	4 8	5 0
Honey Soap, per lb. 6d., box of 3 tablets ...	1 2	1 6
Lavender Soap, per lb. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
Marshmallow Soap, per lb. 6d. box of 3 tablets....	1 2	1 4
Shad Soap, 6d. tablets, each abt. 6½ per doz.	3 8	4 0
Sunflowne Soap, per lb. 6d. box of 3 tablets...	1 2	1 4
Transparent Soap, in balls, shaving cakes, squares or sticks, and tablets, one shilling size, each	0 13	1 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	7 8	9 0
One shilling and six pence size, each	1 2	1 4
Ditto. do. per dozen	12 0	13 8
Half Crown size, each	1 12	2 0
Ditto. do. per dozen	19 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £60, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

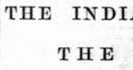
The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Craddock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 27th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 26th instant.

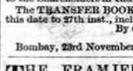
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bampart Row, Bombay, 22nd November, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Bamor, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd November, 1869.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE EARL MAYO, K.P., UPON THE DEFICIT & PROPOSED INCOME TAX, By ROBERT KNIGHT.

J. SEQUEIRA, "Times of India" Buildings.

SEE THE INDIAN ECONOMIST, UPON THE DEFICIT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, from persons willing to supply SHIP TONNAGE, for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about (80) Eighty Tons of Amanderi Coir, be the same more or less, which is now ready for Shipment, without delay.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies, or two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in Bundles, which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the Bundles counted and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other document connected with the lading of the articles, as the Acting Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS, in Elphinstone College, must be made on or before MONDAY the 3rd of January next.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.—Those in possession of CLUB BOOKS will please RETURN them, or communicate with the undersigned.

Practice on MONDAY evenings, at 8-30 P.M., in the Scottish Education Society's School-rooms, Byculla.

JAMES McDONALD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE in the firm of Messrs. CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co., at Bombay, and Messrs. CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co., at China, CEASED from the 4th day of NOVEMBER 1869.

CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1869.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undispatched at the Meeting held on Thursday, the 28th October last, viz, the Budget of the Municipal Commissioners.

Acting Magistrate.

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th November, 1869.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the RATE of Rupees EIGHT per share, will be made at the Offices of the Association, No. 25, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, and every ensuing Wednesday, up to the 22nd December, next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their Certificates four days previous to date of payment.

P. DEVJAH, Attorney for Liquidator

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).

Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MINES and WORKS at Shota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per month.

By order,

N. WOLLASTON,

Active Manager.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June last, WILL BE PAID at this Office, to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 20TH INSTANT.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 27th inst., inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd November 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY has been ADJOURNED to TUESDAY the 7th day of December next, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

BOARD.—Two GENTLEMEN can have accommodation with a quiet family in Rampart Row. Address No. 300, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—KEROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of SHREE LUXUMEE VENKUTESH, near the Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at Rath Jatra, which will take place on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, between 5½ and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns, and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., Office of this paper.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bruch, 22nd November 1869.

A DECIDED CASH BARGAIN.

A FULL-TONED MECHANICAL ORGAN, Playing Forty Tunes, and with Four Rows of Pipes. Rs. 250.

The Music includes Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Operatic Airs, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, With Bells.

CHARMING INSTRUMENTS, From Rs. 150 each.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

CHURCH HARMONIUM.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state for general information, and in answer to numerous enquiries from different stations, that the Harmonium most suitable for Sacred Music purposes is No. 7 in their list, with 13 stops and Venetian Swell.

Cash Price, Rs. 450.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling.....	„ 24	„
——, Still, Nierstein Pearl	„ 24	„
Moselle, Sparkling.....	„ 24	„
——, Still, Brauneberger	„ 24	„

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1869.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, STONEHOUSE, a Bungalow situated at Louisa Point, Matheran, well built and furnished.—For particulars apply to Col. DICKINSON, R. E., or to Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at COOMBARWADA STREET.—On THURSDAY, 2nd December, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th November 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Balgovundass Hargovundass, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Pandoo Luxuman Soorway and Gunoo Esoop Mayaker, all that piece or parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the sea side of Coombarwada Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1879, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 127 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Coombarwada Street, on or towards the north by the house of Gunesh Ooma and others, on or towards the south by the house of Rama Gungajee.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1869.

TO LET, from 15th December next, the large and commodious house known as THE RIGBY, at present in the occupation of Lestock Reid, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of Cutchmau.

The house is beautifully situated on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, and is entirely open to the sea breeze.

For Rent and other particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 24th November 1869. FLOWER & Co

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, a d a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises. MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the CONTRACT for the CARTAGE of GOODS and PARCELS between Nassick Station and Nassick Town, for conveyance by rail.

The Contract to be for six months certain, from an early day in January to be fixed by the undersigned, and to continue until three months' notice is given by either party to terminate it.

A formal agreement will have to be executed between the parties, and a deposit must be placed in the hands of the Company for the proper performance of the Contract. The amount of the deposit will be named by the undersigned when the tender is accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Contract for Carting Agency, Nassick," to be addressed to the undersigned, must be deposited in this Office not later than 12 noon on the 1st December next.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., at Butcher's Island (where it is now stacked) 9,000 Tons of STEAM COAL, more or less, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

Terms of Sale:—The Coal will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rs. 12, in quantities of 1,000 Tons each; and the Sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a Deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of Sale; and personal security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposits will be forfeited and the Coal resold for the benefit of the State.

The Coal will be weighed and delivered from the Scale; and it is to be taken indiscriminately from the heaps, as it now stand, by the Purchasers, and must be removed within fifty (50) days from the date of the Delivery Order, at a rate of not less than 60 Tons per day. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Offic, Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,

Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

THOMPSON and COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Glover.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1812, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of Messrs. General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry.....Labelled.....Rs. 74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling.....Gold Foil, „ Qts. „ 36	0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil, „ ..... „ 32	0 „ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes, Silver Foil „ ..... „ 27	0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded.....Rs.	36 0	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil ..... „	32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER ..... „	34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER ..... „	25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER ..... „	42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER ..... „	34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER ..... „	26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER ..... „	23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON.	per doz.	per doz.
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded.....Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, „ ..... „	27 0	14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, „ ..... „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, „ ..... „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule, „ ..... „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, „ ..... „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule, „ ..... „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC, White capsule, „ ..... „	13 8	...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, „ ..... „	22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26	0 ...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 21	0 ...
ditto	„ 22	0 ...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32	
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule.....	„ 28	
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule.....	„ 25	
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„ 22	
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„ 21	
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„ 23	
„ „ Scotch Do.	„ 21	
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	„ 21	

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	18	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
RUBY SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale.....	15	8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice .....Rs.	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity ..... „	30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature..... „	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine..... „	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White...Rs.	40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA ..... „	40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ..... „	30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best) ..... „	20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a small Consignment of—

PALE DRY SHERRY, by direct importation from Xeres, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

OLD PORT WINE, Black seal, direct from Oporto, and a very good invalid wine, at Rs. 20 per

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for New Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd Issues at Rs. 26 and 22 per cent. premium. Very little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	210
5,350	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,350
30,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,730
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,325
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	345

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,750
200	2,000	1,100	10 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	1,000	850	8 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	27½ do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	90 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,125
150	3,000	all	100 p.a.	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,050
200	5,000	all	245 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,100
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,500	1,000	50		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,500	75	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* For share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	09.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	18.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	30 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,080
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Branch Mills	245
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,975
700	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,370
300	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
20,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,350
600	2,500	2,300		Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	8p.c.	Mechanics' Fd'ng Co.	33½
500	2,000	30	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	265

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '38	Bank of Bombay
25	134		Do. China
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...		East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Calcutta	At sight	106½.
Do.	30 days' sight	106¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	106
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	200
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4	per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	108¾
Four per cent.	94½ to ¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½ to ¾
10 years' do. do.	107½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

CALCUTTA.—18TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents sold at Rs 94-0 or 6-0 discount, and a large amount of 5 per cents of 1855 -57, at Rs 108-0.

The following transactions in shares were reported to-day :—

Bank of Bengal shares, a few at Rs 1,535 each and a large number at slightly lower figure.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs 242 per £20.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 23.

Hyde, Assistant Surgeon, 1-10th Regiment, on leave, from Matheran.

Ballard, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from England.

Rice, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Gillespie, Captain, on furlough, from Kurrachee.

Morse, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Matheran.

Clifford, Mr., Superintendent Army Schools, on duty, from Poona.

Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Alleyne, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Aden.

Watts, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to England.

Clifford, Mr., Superintendent Army Schools, on duty, to Dharwar.

Hall, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Khundwa.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 22nd November, 1869.

Adjutant General's Office.

Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd November 1869.

Assistant Surgeon Howell is placed on general duty, Sind, and attached to the 1st Regiment Sind Horse.; Mr Howell will travel by sea and rail at the public expense.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon Hallen was directed to proceed forthwith to Calcutta and to report himself at the Office of the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department. Mr. Hallen is to travel by rail, dawk and steamer at the public expense.

Lieutenant Colonel G W Price, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Satara.

Ensign H Mellis, 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Grenadier Regiment N I, will return to the 4th Regiment N I (Rifles) as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

With reference to G G O No 765 of the 17th instant, the following postings are order :—

Lieutenant G W Sawyer, 1st Battalion 8th Foot to 21st N I or Marine Battalion as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

Ensign F Martyn, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, to 2nd Grenadier N I, as 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 12s. 6d.	
	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 27 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Mauritius		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Aleontta to Bombay		8 annas	per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Tilly (s)	Engcome	Cutch, November 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cutch.
	Euphrates (s)	Sharpe	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	H. M.'s Jumna (s)	Pickard	Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Mongyne, Scott, bound to Rangoon.

Ship Marine Minister Von Roon, Eller, bound to Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Aden, Hoodooda and Joodah.

Brig Shahool Hamid, to Cochin.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of November 8th has the following :—

ARRIVALS.—Ships Khandeish, [B], Thomas Story, Liverpool 20th July, and Durham, [B], F C Keay, London 4th August.

Particulars of vessels previously announced.—Ships Alumbaugh, [B], Dale, London 11th August; Aminta, [B], W Meyler, London 27th July, and Indus, [B], Lama Fos, Holyhead 1st August.

Passengers arrived per ship Alumbaugh—Captain J Skeene, 77th Regiment, in charge, Captain McKinnon, [1-3] Buffs, Captain L Gould, 9th Regiment, G Ryan, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant Bockle, R A, Ensign W A Ridgeway, [1-14] Regiment, Ensign R Haynese, 62nd Regiment, Ensign C R Mostyegor, 98th Regiment, Mr McKinnon and child, Mrs Gould, Mrs Charyton, Ensign Lynef, 87th Regiment, 232 men, 15 women and 28 children.

Per ship Durham—General and Mrs Taylor, Mrs and Miss Finch and child, Rev and Mrs Arnck, two children and native servant, Mr Lowen, Captain Harrison, Mrs Harrison, two children and native servant, Mrs Aubrey, and Monsieur Sansonne.

Per ship Indus—Mrs Fosh.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By ship Alumbaugh 40 miles south of Light Vessel.

By ship Indus—6th November, Latona for Mauritius in lat 0-57, long 90-4 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—November 18th, Bengal (F S), Mojo, Pondicherry, Dunkeld, T Bennett, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D. — Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq. — W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd. — J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq. — A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq. — N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq. — G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson. — James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic. — Algebra and Euclid.
History. — Latin.
— Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOMSEN—November 21st, at Byculla, the wife of G. Thomsen, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—November 18th, at Alipore, Calcutta, the wife of Elphinstone Jackson, Esq., of a son.

ROGERS—November 18th, at No. 35, Free School Street, the wife of Mr. P. B. Rogers, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

RITCHIE—November 14th, at Meerut, the wife of W. J. Ritchie, D. P. Works, of a daughter.

BAILEY—November 15th, at Agra, the wife of William Bailey, Esq., of Leicester, of a son.

DEATH.

HENNESSY—November 15th, at Yeatmal, George Alexander Hennessy, youngest son of the late Lieutenant A. C. Hennessy, 14th B. Cavalry (Jat Horse).

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

THERE are two passages in the valedictory addresses spoken after the departure of Mr. Maine which have not received all the attention they deserve. They are not wholly unconnected with each other, remote as the link may appear to be. The Viceroy rejoiced in the fact, and accounted it a gain, that his office has become a sort of constitutional kingship, and Mr. John Strachey lamented that he was not a Cabinet Minister. Lord Mayo celebrated the "new epoch," the demise of the system of discretionary government; while as a fitting corollary Mr. Strachey plaintively expressed a desire for definite or separate official responsibility. These are both very curious signs of the times and show how the expansion of democracy in England is reacting on Indian statesmen. But Lord Mayo's historical note must not, perhaps, be interpreted too literally. He cannot mean to say that he has abolished, or is about to abolish, absolute rule in this country. He probably only means that the discretion of innumerous individuals entrusted with power is to be overruled and guided by the discretion of the few who constitute local or general Legislative Councils; that the new Statute takes the place of the old regulation and ruder rule of thumb, and that, in all great matters, written law, based on the best principles, is to succeed the irregular, but often admirable activity and judgment, which formerly prevailed. That he has not wholly abdicated is plain from the following passage :—

"Far be it from me to deny that discretionary government and rule by personal influence have not performed a great mission in this country. It has great advantages, and I would go further, and say that even still in some districts in India the retention of it may for some period be a necessity; but no one can deny that all Governments in civilized countries, to be strong, uniform and just, must be administered according to those published statutes and well known laws which in every country are considered by the wisest and best of men to be indispensable to freedom of action and of thought and to the security of property and life."

Personal influence and discretionary government, it seems, have still their old uses in some districts, but the bulk of India is in so advanced a stage of civilization, that these powerful methods of ruling may be set aside in favour of a higher method. We trust all this may turn out to be true, and that the undeniable blessings it implies will not be counteracted by the growth of a new kind of evils—a perfunctory exercise of power, a blunting of the sense of responsibility, a deadening of zeal, a crushing of originality, a stamping out of individual characteristics, and the production of a set of tame and all-alike sort of official agents. At all events one personage in the Empire ought still to retain a due sense of the momentous importance of discretionary power in a ruler, and that personage is the Viceroy. Whatever may be done or said, *he* will, in no slight degree, be held responsible, by the British people for the welfare of this country and the full preservation of British power in the East. Undoubtedly a great ruler may show his greatness by passing just and beneficent laws, and by proclaiming in the most solemn way the principles on which he intends to govern; but at the same time a man in the position of Viceroy of India must hold himself ready, if need be, to act on his own discretion and to act as a despot. The more wise and the more just he may be in the exercise of final authority in moments of emergency the better. All we wish to assert is that no new epoch can arise in this country when personal influence can be extinguished with impunity. We will not suppose that such an object is even consciously implied in the Viceroy's set oration; but general terms, like those he employed, require to be marked down and the possible interpretation of them guarded and limited by contemporary comment.

Mr. John Strachey, however, carried the question a long way further than the Viceroy. He said :—

"Owing to the peculiar, and, in my opinion, unfortunate constitution of our Government, a member of the Executive Council has no definite or separate official responsibility. He may originate or may obstruct measures that closely affect the interests of millions, yet the public will know little of him beyond the fact that he belongs to that somewhat mysterious body, the Governor-General in Council."

This points to the formation of a Cabinet; but a Cabinet implies party-Government, and where are the parties? It implies responsible Government, and where are the constitnencies? It implies a public, and where in India is the Public, at least in the sense of that word at home. What does Mr. Strachey want? Is it fame? Could his repute be greater if we knew all he has done and all he has failed to do? We doubt whether the renown of Mr. Maine would be greater even if we knew every line in every Statute and every line in every Minute which are undeniably his own and not another's. We take his character partly, yet very far from wholly on trust, but then his judges are men more competent to pass judgment than any outside public. India would not have been a whit the better served if we could have traced all Mr. Maine's acts and words to their source. Does Mr. Strachey want power? Does he seek to agglomerate support "out of doors" against the Viceroy and against his colleagues? Even in England only a select few can guess at the contests in the Cabinet, at the modifications made in this or that measure, the bias given to this or that policy; and there, as here, a member can always resign. But there resignation may break up a Ministry, whereas no resignation here could break up the Viceroy's Government. Mr. Strachey's suggestion is as inconvenient as it is vicious, and if adopted could only lead to feebleness and dissension and loss of public authority. At the same time, there is no reason why any member should not be entrusted with the supervision of a department, and, indeed, such is the practice in the Local and Supreme Governments. Nothing but evil would accrue from "definite" and separate official responsibility in any other sense than that now regulating the division of labour. The members of the Executive are the servants and advisers of the Viceroy, and *his* responsibility is separate and definite enough. He cannot plead, in excuse for failure and misfortune, that he was overborne by unruly colleagues. Even a Premier at home who made such an excuse would be laughed at and scorned unless he resigned; and a pretty pass we should come to were Viceroys to resign because there was a majority against them in "The Cabinet" Nor would the proposed change of Executive Members of Council into Cabinet Ministers prove serviceable to the State. It might pander to a love of notoriety, and gratify acutely susceptible feelings of vanity. Nothing more. Mr. Strachey may rest assured that John Strachey is more famous than he would be if he lived in a glass house; and Mr. Maine's reputation could hardly be greater than it is. Let Mr. Strachey continue to serve the State, however mysterious the medium may be through which the service is rendered, and neither fame nor power will not be grudging of rewards.

THE Hon. A. F. Bellasis left Bombay yesterday for Calcutta on two months' leave. Mr. Lestock Reid has, of course, resumed charge at the Custom House. We assume that Mr. Havelock will be confirmed as Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division as soon as Mr. Hadow formally retires; and that Mr. J. W. Robertson will be confirmed as Collector of Tanna.

THE "Delhi Gazette" continues to receive communications about the intermittent fever which has during the last month been raging throughout the Punjab. The garrisons of Peshawur, Kchat, Rawul Pindee, Jhelum, Meean Meer, and the surrounding villages have been completely prostrated, and cannot, even now, be considered free from the epidemic.

THE name "Colonel Fitzroy Green," of the 15th Hussars, in our Military Letter yesterday, was a misprint for Colonel Fitzwygram.

CALCUTTA.

THE DEFICIT—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

19TH NOVEMBER.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE arrived here on Sunday morning, and after a conference with the Viceroy, met his colleagues in the Executive Council on Monday afternoon. The meeting was special, and one or two of the members may have anticipated a lively debate; but Sir Richard, however he may blunder over a budget, is not the man to re-blunder in a predicament like that in which he now finds himself. He found that a certain course had been prepared for him, and he has wisely accepted it, explaining to his colleagues that he has been the victim of a badly designed system which it would be his duty to revise. Mr. Strachey's restless eyes betrayed his desire to demolish Sir Richard, but the latter was discreet, and took care to avoid over-speech. The interview with the Viceroy was, it is said, of a more argumentative character. Sir Richard undertook to rewrite his budget statement and prove that the country was never more prosperous than it is now; he admitted the wisdom of recent reductions, but he did not consider them imperative. The Viceroy merely smiled; the bundle of printed statements on his table eventually proved irresistible, and before the interview terminated, Sir Richard had adopted the Viceroy's views, and undertaken, in fathering the additional Income Tax Bill through Council, to interpret as delicately as possible the predicament in which Government had discovered itself. "It must be done, Sir Richard, and done thoroughly, and with as strong a tone of candour as you can adopt," observed the Viceroy, and with those words ringing in his ear, Sir Richard retired to write his speech. His addresses are invariably prepared, and this he never hides. "If you care that what you say should have weight, you must prepare your speeches" is his principle. At eleven this morning a respectable crowd had assembled in the Council room to listen to that speech. My account will necessarily be brief, for, although Sir Richard prefaced his remarks with the observation that he had but little to explain, and that March next would be the best time for a full exposition of financial affairs, he continued speaking for about an hour and a half. He told us nothing new; an examination of the accounts had led to certain discoveries, and retrenchment was imperative. So likewise was a thorough revision of the financial system. He could not say where Government would halt in its retrenchments. Colonel Strachey defended the D. P. W. against the charge of lavish and careless expenditure, and Mr. Strachey, in introducing the Salt Bills, spoke much after the style of the writer on that subject in the last *Pall Mall Budget*. Lord Mayo summed up—the reductions had been and would be very painful, but it was no time for sentiment. An enormous gulf had to be spanned, and he would not hesitate over any measure which might be deemed needful. The Maharajah of Jeypore was present, but fell into a comfortable doze when Mr. Strachey was speaking. And no wonder—the Council sat for four hours and the proceedings were most prosy. The bill for the enhancement of the Income Tax will probably be passed at the next sitting.

The Duke of Edinburgh is expected here about the 20th of December and our "Mayor," Mr. Hogg, is in a state of fidget over "what is to be done?" He waited upon the Lieutenant Governor early this week, but Mr. Grey asked whether under the Municipal Act any city money could be assigned to such a purpose as the entertainment of a Royal Highness. "No," replied Mr. Hogg, "but a small Act might be passed through the Bengal Council." "Yes," responded Mr. Grey, "but it would not do; it might have answered in the Colonies, but it would damn the Council here. I would rather head a subscription list with five hundred rupees." And Mr. Hogg, glad of the suggestion, has opened a contribution book, the figures in which have mounted in one day to about five thousand rupees. An illumination is spoken of; Bengalees neither eat at public dinners nor dance, and even a dozen banquets and balls would not partake of that general character which would render an illumination a more desirable token of welcome and loyalty. A Fancy Ball at Government House has been talked about, but the time for preparation is almost too short. Lord Mayo is preparing to entertain his guest in princely style, and Government House will be the centre of a season of brilliant festivities. I may mention that a programme has been prepared which will account for every hour of the Duke's time during his stay here. Lord Mayo is very anxious that H. R. H. should betray nothing of the scapegrace in India. He cannot fail to have been struck by the unfavourable impression created here by accounts from the Colonies, not always creditable to the Duke. The natives may subscribe liberally, but there is an absence of genuine feeling, and a lurking suspicion which only the manly and irreproachable bearing of the Prince during his stay can eradicate.

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

WE learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has recommended Colonel Peter Burton Roe, commanding the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, for the post of Adjutant General of the Madras Army, subject to the confirmation of the authorities at the Horse Guards. Colonel Roe possesses the necessary qualification of a five years' service in India, and it was expected at one time that he would have been Colonel Primrose's immediate successor. The Rifles are now at Bellary, and on Colonel Roe taking up his appointment, the command of the regiment will devolve on Major Kennedy. —*Madras Mail*, Nov. 18.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON THE TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

IN a despatch to the Government of India, dated 25th February last, the Duke of Argyll thus writes :—

The zeal and ability which Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division of the Punjab, has manifested in his investigation of this important subject, have elicited the warm approbation of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and of your Excellency's Government, and I have much satisfaction in expressing my full appreciation of the excellent service rendered by this meritorious and enterprising officer. The information which has been furnished by Mr. Forsyth relating to the prospect of so improving the communications between India and Central Asia, by the way of Ladakh, as greatly to facilitate the transit of goods between the two countries, is very satisfactory as far as it goes. Already he states : "At a comparatively insignificant cost, not more than £5,000 having been expended up to the present time, the road from Kulu to the Ladakh border has been rendered passable for laden animals. Rivers have been bridged, steep ascents have been reduced to easy gradients, and for another sum of £500 the whole road will be rendered complete." Your Excellency's Government, however, takes a less sanguine view of the commercial advantages which are likely to result from these measures. It is doubted whether "any extensive or highly important trade can spring up between India and Eastern Turkestan, however much it may be fostered by the British Government or its representatives." Still, with reference to the moral and political aspects of the question, your Government admits that such a traffic as may reasonably be expected, "may be of no inconsiderable interest and importance," and you, therefore, observe that "not only will the money which it is proposed to devote to the object of opening out the road be well laid out, but the Government may also very legitimately use its influence to induce the rulers or inhabitants of the territory, through which the road chiefly passes to do their utmost to improve it, and thus to facilitate the traffic and the intercourse between the two countries, and so to make the traders really acquainted with the resources of India, the character of its rulers, and the objects of its administration."

In these sentiments Her Majesty's Government concur. They observe with pleasure that already some satisfactory results have been developed in the territories subject to the Mtharajah of Cashmere. Mr. Forsyth states that "duties have been reduced; oppressions and exactions by Ladakh officials have been abandoned; instead of the former system of impressing porters without payment, now, thanks to the Maharajah's liberal orders and to Dr. Cayley's watchfulness, full hire is paid to every man for his services. Now joy and gladness reign throughout Ladakh, and the utmost content and gratitude are expressed by the numerous traders to be met with on the road. Moreover, instead of being met with opposition by the Maharajah's agents, and with gloomy forebodings as to the destruction of monopolies, we now have the Maharajah and all his agents fully alive to the advantage of free trade, and each vieing with each other in endeavouring to foster and extend the trade which they so lately tried to stifle." Even if this picture be somewhat highly coloured, there is still much cause for congratulation in the improvement which has taken place during the past year. It was not to be expected that, whatever might be the good feelings and the good intentions of the Maharajah of Cashmere, his agents would all at once desist from their old habits of corruption and practices of extortion, and I am not, therefore, surprised to learn from Dr. Cayley that there is still much to be contended with in this direction. We must trust to the action of time to produce a more complete change in the character of public functionaries, who have ever been accustomed to enrich themselves by illicit gains at the expense of the traders passing through their country.

On the subject of the former unwillingness of the Maharajah of Cashmere to allow the fine shawl wool from Yarkand to pass out of his territory, Mr. Forsyth observes that his Highness has ceased to desire to maintain the monopoly, and is convinced of the benefit of free trade. "The idea of free trade in his article," he adds, "caused the greatest alarm to the Maharajah, and induced his English supporters to cry out against the supposed destruction of the Cashmere monopoly. The demand for this article in Cashmere is fixed at 1,200 loads. Beyond this quantity the article cannot be utilized by the present number of hands in the factories. Any quantity beyond this amount than there is imported from Yarkand may be sent to Hindoostan. Now, the supply of this shawl wool is practically limited to the demand, any quantity being procurable, and this at once dispels the fears of the Cashmere shawl merchants, and refutes the arguments of the monopolist party." But it appears to me that the desire to uphold the monopoly resulted, not from any apprehension of a short supply of wool for the Cashmere manufacturers, but from the belief that the value of the shawls made in Cashmere would be greatly depreciated by a more extensive manufacture of the article in the Punjab, or in other parts of the British dominions, and its sale, perhaps, at a lower price. It was obviously the desire of the Cashmere government to avoid all such competition. Our true commercial policy, therefore, in such a case, is not to endeavour to persuade the authorities that the actual loss of the monopoly will not in itself be inconveniently felt in Cashmere, but that the practical recognition of general principles of free trade throughout the Maharajah's dominions will tend so to increase the general revenues of the country, and to promote the prosperity of the people, as to render any depreciation of the value of the shawl trade a matter of comparatively minor importance.

I am desirous of learning what is the state of the Hindoostan and Thibet road, commenced by Lord Dalhousie, and subsequently carried on towards Changoo and Shipki, but the completion of which was arrested by want of funds. If money is available for the purpose, it would appear to be desirable to open out the 70 miles which still remain to be completed, and which would effectually tap the commerce of the Thibet country.

In conclusion, I have only to assure your Excellency's Government of the interest with which I shall receive from you further reports upon the subject, and the willingness with which I shall be prepared to sanction any moderate grants of public money for the promotion of so laudable an object.

VOX POPULI.

While India groans beneath a deficit,
Some millions and a half, or what is it!
Lord Mayo, taking matters much to heart,
Makes of economy a noble art;
Retrenches with a firm and liberal hand
And, blind as Justice, blunders through the land!
The noble Irishman had not expected
When to Viceregal honours first elected,
To find a land of beggars and of debtors
Bowed down in terror of a bankrupt's fetters.
He may succeed in filling empty coffers,
Since pence make pounds in spite of idle scoffers,
And, at the present rate, we may foretell—
A hundred years to come all will be well.

* * *

Two thousand monthly cut from Mayo's pay,
A thousand from Fitzgerald's in Bombay.
A like round sum from Napier's in Madras—
Alas! that things should come to such a pass!—
Would prove at least how firmly they believe
In the dire strait that quite forbids to live
Inspectors of police and smaller men
Who never count rupees by more than ten.

* * *

Live and let live, Lord Mayo! *You* do well;
No ruthless order in a month may tell
Your services dispensed with; send you forth
Without provision to the south or north!
Reduce our salaries, if you must, and will,
And tax the land and tax our incomes still;
We own the need, nor shall be slow to pay
When once convinced there is no other way.
Retrench in ink, and pens, and sealing wax,
But leave us something to reduce and tax;
Economise in paper, blue and white,
But don't suppress the hapless writers quite!
Not less than coolies Englishmen must live,
But rather more, if Fate the means would give:
To do away with what they live upon,
Nor even give for bread a single stone,
Is simple murder, though Viceregal power
Send forth the mandate in a heavy hour.

* * *

Great Liquidator of a bankrupt land,
Think once again on what you may command;
To take from one to give unto another,
To starve one man to feed his hungry brother
Is neither politic, nor great, nor wise.
Why should you make, before the world's wide eyes,
A blunder worthy of your nation's fame,
But most unworthy of Lord Mayo's name!

Bombay, 22nd November. — PORTIA.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE DEFICIT.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 20.)

WE shall be greatly surprised if the discussion in Council yesterday morning does not strengthen the hands of the Government in the financial policy it has adopted. A Government which tak

THE BHATTIA CASE.

THE QUEEN VS. DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE AND LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE.

On Saturday, at the opening of the Criminal Sessions Mr. Scoble and Mr. Fergusson, who appeared for Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Macpherson for Luckmidas Khimjee (Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Green being retained for the prosecution), applied that this case should be tried by a special jury in the event of its going to trial. Mr. Justice Westropp said that he had not completed the perusal of the depositions and exhibits produced in the Police Court but hoped to do so before Monday, and would mention the case on Monday morning at the sitting of the Court, when, if requisite, the application for a special jury might be renewed.

On the Sessions reassembling on Monday morning,

Mr. Justice Westropp said that in consequence of his having been informed on Saturday that an application for a special jury in this case would be made to him on this day, if necessary, and of his having also been informed by the learned Senior Magistrate that he had committed the defendants for trial at these sessions with great doubt and hesitation as to there being a sufficient case to warrant him in so doing, and with a strong expectation that the Judge, presiding at the sessions might probably cause a *nolle prosequi* to be entered upon the charges, he (Mr. Justice Westropp) had studied the depositions and the documentary evidence produced in the Police Court with more than usual care, to enable him to form an opinion:—first, whether the case was such an one as ought to be permitted to go to trial at all; and secondly, whether, if so, it was of such a peculiar and difficult character as to call for a special jury. The charges arose out of an alleged attempt on the part of the accused, who are the executors of the late Goculdass Tejpall, to screen a legacy left by their testator to Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey from an attachment against Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey at the suit of the Commercial Bank. The first and very remarkable fact in the case was, that the present prosecution was not instituted or countenanced by the Commercial Bank, but was brought by a servant of the late Goculdass Tejpall, who, for alleged misconduct, had been dismissed by the accused in their capacity as executors, and he was supported by a number of other late servants of the same testator, who had likewise been discharged by the executors. The prosecutor started in his information by admitting that he had made a false affidavit, and his evidence was altogether of such a character as to render him wholly unworthy of any credit whatsoever, upon solemn affirmation or otherwise. The books which had been relied on in the Police Court had been manifestly accessible to him and his co-operators in this prosecution. The case was one in which no grand jury could have been expected, when grand juries existed here, to have found a true bill; and no special jury or ordinary jury, who understood their duty, to convict. He (Mr. Justice Westropp) would indeed have felt it his duty to intimate to any jury who tried the case that the evidence was of too dangerous and untrustworthy a character to have warranted them in convicting, and should a jury, contrary to all reasonable anticipations, have pronounced a verdict of guilty in such a case, he would have feet it to be his duty to advise the Government to exercise their prerogative of pardoning the prisoners. Had such a case been submitted to an Advocate-General in his official capacity, there could not be a doubt that he would have caused a *nolle prosequi* to be entered. If he (Mr. Justice Westropp) had a doubt, howsoever slight, as to whether the case for the prosecution was sustainable, he would not so far infringe on the proper province of a jury as to throw any obstacle in the way of the case proceeding to trial, but he had none,—there could only be one result to such a prosecution. Under such circumstances it would be unpardonable for him were he to refrain from exercising the power given to the Judge by Act XIII. of 1865, and to allow the time of a jury, ordinary or special, to be wasted in this Court for two or three days in investigating such a matter. The charges appearing to him to be, in the language of the 8th section of that Act, "clearly unsustainable," it was his duty to order that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered on all the charges. It was well that all persons should know that this Court was not to be made a theatre for the display of impotent malice and vindictive feeling. He did not think it necessary or proper to enter any further into the details of the case than to say that it seemed to him to be an unsustainable prosecution, brought by the discharged servants of the testator, more or less at the instigation of his widow, who was jealous of the executors of her husband. He thought it right to add that, had the case for the prosecution laboured under any disadvantages in the Police Court, or appeared to have been insufficiently developed or investigated, he would have abstained from directing the entry of a *nolle prosequi*, but he saw, by the names of the learned and professional gentlemen engaged in the Police Court for the prosecutor, and by the mode in which the examination of witnesses was conducted, that all due artistic skill must have been exhibited, and the case presented in its best form to the learned magistrate, whose hesitation in committing the case was well warranted, as also his anticipation that in all probability this Court would feel bound, as it now did, to order that a *nolle prosequi* be entered.

On the application of the counsel for the accused their recognizances were now discharged.

AFTER the above remarks had been made in the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee appeared, with Mr. Rimington, Solicitor, before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid the following information in the Fort Police Court:—

"I am a merchant and a justice of the peace for the town and island of Bombay. I know one Hurkisson Jugjeevun, of Bombay, Hindoo mehta, at present in the employ of Shamavaloo, widow of the late Goculdass Tejpall, deceased, who resides at Hanooman lane, without the Fort. The said Hurkisson Jugjeevun, on or about the 21st day of August 1869, being legally bound by a solemn affirmation to state the truth, laid an information, which he knew or believed to be false at the time, before the Chief Magistrate of Police, an official copy of which said information is hereunto annexed; and falsely charged me with abetment of giving false evidence, with fabricating false evidence, and with conspiracy to defraud the Commercial Bank, and with fraudulent transfer of property to prevent the same from being seized—with intent to cause injury to me, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceedings or charge against me. I say it is not true as stated by the said Hurkisson Jugjeevun in his said information, that, although the said Hurkisson Jugjeevun was unwilling to make the statement 'That the sum of Rs. 8,480, being the balance of the amount of legacy of Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey was paid to the said Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey from the said testator's estate on the 29th June 1868, I and Dwarkadass Vussonjee told him at the shop of Jewraj Balloo that if he did not make that statement we would dismiss him and would not pay him the balance of the legacy due to him.' It is also untrue that I and Dwarkadass Vussonjee gave instructions to make or cause to be made any entry relating to the payment of the said sum of Rs. 8,480 to the said Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey, and that we further instructed the said Hurkisson Jugjeevun to take a receipt from the said Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey of the amount of his legacy, and to get the money back from him for the purpose of avoiding an attachment of the Commercial Bank which we expected would come against the money; and I further say that I did not tell him to keep the said sum of Rs. 8,480 in the strong box in the shop of the said estate, nor did I know that it so remained there for a few days until the attachment was withdrawn. It is also untrue that on or about the 14th August 1868, the said Hurkisson Jugjeevun added me and the said Dwarkadass Vussonjee, at the shop of Jewraj Balloo, that he was to do with the said sum of Rs. 8,480 belonging to Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey, and that we consulted together for a little while and said 'We cannot credit the amount to Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey or his son, because if we do so, and if the Commercial Bank heard of it we shall be in trouble, nor could we credit it to the widow of Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey;' and told him to credit it to Khetsey Khimjee, a distant relative of Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey, who died in1861 without leaving any widow or children. It is untrue that I took any part in selling the ornaments belonging to the widow of Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey, and it is untrue I told him to credit the proceeds of the said sale, Rs. 2,917, to the account of Khetsey Khimjee. It is also untrue that I ever told the said Hurkisson Jugjeevun to draw a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the account of Khetsey Khimjee from the estate of Goculdass Tejpall, for the purpose of depositing the same with me in the name of Manekvow, but I say that the sum of Rs. 3,000 was taken by me as a deposit from Manekvow, widow of Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey, to run at interest at ten annas per cent. per month, at the earnest solicitation of Dwarkadass Vussonjee for himself and on behalf of Shamavaloo; and it was stated to me at the time by the said Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Hurkisson Jugjeevun that the said sum of Rs. 3,000 was the proceeds of the sale of the jewels belonging to Manekvow, widow of Moorlidhur Dhurrumsey, and a deposit receipt was then given by me to the said Manekvow, stating that the monies were the proceeds of the sale of her jewels. I say it is also untrue Shamavaloo, widow of Goculdass Tejpall, knew nothing about it, as also that she never saw the books or the said entries. I therefore charge the said Hurkisson with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, with intent to procure conviction of the said capital offence under the Indian Penal Code, under sections 192 and 194, and also with bringing false charges of the said offence against me under section 211 of the said Code, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law."

A warrant was granted by His Worship, but we believe the defendant has not yet been found.

WERE Lord Palmerstonalive he might find in an incident of the great gold battle of New York some justification of his leniency to a sport now rapidly declining. It seems that among the creditors of Mr. Fisk, when the smoke had cleared away, was John Morrissey, pugilist and ex-Congressman, who held a bill against the former gentleman for 80,000 dollars. Fisk having invited his creditors to meet him in the law courts, Mr. Morrissey declined, but accompanied the refusal with such suggestive references to his own professional method of adjusting such cases that the money was at once paid.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. ANSTEY.

THE threatening letter sent to Mr. Anstey when he was sitting on the Bridgwater Commission was no doubt a hoax. We append it:—

"Sir,—This be to tell yer yer had best mind what thee beest abut; Bridgewater folks won't stand much mor of yur noncens, if yer don't leeve this plaice shurtly, yer will have yer hed in Bridgewater mud. No mor att presen from yar oblijen servn, a Brigewater brick."

SOMETHING TO THE POINT.

A TAX-PAYER puts a few such cogent queries that we give them prominent editorial place:—

1.—Are the hundred and odd police appointments marked for abolition unnecessary and useless, or (as they should be) necessary and essential to the efficiency of the police force?

2.—If unnecessary and useless, who is responsible for their creation, for filling them up, and for the large expenditure they have for years entailed on the State?

3.—If necessary to the efficiency of the police, why abolish them, when there is expenditure not immediately essential to the efficiency of any branch of the administration or public service, which might in preference be retrenched?

4.—If the appointments are really unnecessary, and involve a waste of public money, should not a commission be appointed to inquire into their creation, and to report on what class of expectants they were conferred, and why their abolition was not long since recommended by the proper authorities?

It really seems to us that if the retrenchments and abolitions now proposed are carried out, a logical conclusion will be that for years back there has been a wilful obvious waste of public money in nearly every department in the country! And yet, this all know has not been the case!—*Mofussilite.*

NATIVE VERSUS BRITISH RULE.

THE question propounded by Sir John Lawrence to so many of his subordinates as to the relative merits of British or native rule has perhaps never received a more satisfactory answer than in the report by Captain Minchin, the Political Superintendent, on the re-organisation of the State of Bhawulpoor. When Mr. Ford assumed charge of the State in the character of Political Agent and Superintendent in1866, he found the whole system of native administration a mass of corruption and intrigue. The Queen mother was clamorous for money and for the maintenance of her influence over the young Nawab, the native ministers were found to be intriguing against the wuzeer, and one of them had been proved to have embezzled a nuzzur sent from his own master's Court to the Commissioner of Mooltan. The pay of the officials and soldiers, which was chiefly given in grain, was largely in arrear, whilst the supplies were bought back by the Commissariat officers at half price and immediately sold again to the State at full prices. Any one attempting to introduce reforms or improvements was watched, imprisoned, or summarily murdered, and the highest officials said that their dignity suffered if they attended to business. The people, as usual amongst Asiatics, did not grumble, for the ramifications of their superiors web was sure sooner or later to involve them if they did so, and therefore they endured in silence. In two years the whole system was changed. New officers of a trustworthy character were introduced into the principal posts, a regular system of account and audit was inaugurated, debts were discharged, the expenses and demands of the Queen mother reduced and checked, the army reduced, but rendered more efficient, the customs tariff throughly revised and remodelled, the credit of the State restored, and every one satisfied, with the exception of the wealthy merchants who had purchased the monopoly of supplies from the corrupt officials. We recommend a perusal of Captain Minchin's report to those philanthropists who are so fond of making use of the cry "India for the Indians."—*Englishman.*

THE KOOKIE TRIBES AGAIN.

WHear simultaneously from Cachar and Chittagong of rumours of the assembling of the wilder Kookie tribes for the purpose of making raids into the territories of the Government or its allies. From Cachar the matter is a mere rumour only, but in Chittagong report has assumed a certain consistency which ought to secure for it the prompt action of the authorities. It is said there that Rutton Pococa has given information that the Syloos—the most powerful of all the tribes, with the exception, perhaps, of the Howlongs—have assembled at a certain point, without the frontier, for the purpose of carrying out an extensive raid. If this report be true, the Chittagong district will pass anything but a quiet cold weather. The tribes within the border are alarmed, and the feeling of uneasiness has made itself felt even at Chittagong, where the people are said to be looking for the arrival of a reinforcement of Bengal police.

Bengal policemen unfortunately cannot stand the climate of the hills, and cannot be trusted unless recruited from up-country or the Punjab. It would almost seem that the best thing the Government could do would be to reorganise the Arracan battalion for the defence of the frontier. We have heard it said that there is some intention of placing what we may call the Kookie frontier under the charge of a chosen officer. But this plan will scarcely meet the exigencies of the case, unless the officer so chosen should have a trusty subordinate on the Cachar side. The posts along the frontier ought to be strengthened, connected by broad roads cut through the jungle, and supported in rear by a force ready to move at a moment's notice. It would then, perhaps, be possible to catch the Kookees and Shindoos *in flagrante delictu*, and to administer to them such a punishment as should convince them that a raid into British territory was a matter of no small peril. Again, is it altogether impossible to get the frontier villages to do something in their own defence?—*Englishman*, Nov. 17.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of this Council held at Calcutta on the 12th inst., the following business took place after the disposal of the resolution in reference to Mr. Maine's services:—

SALT (MADRAS AND BOMBAY) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to enhance the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St, George, and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay, said the circumstances under which he asked for leave to introduce this measure were so well known to the Council and to the public that it was hardly necessary that he should now enlarge on them. The Government of India came to the conclusion that it was for financial reasons necessary to increase the duties on salt in Madras and Bombay. As the Legislature was not at that time sitting, it became necessary for His Excellency to exercise the power given to the Governor General by the Indian Councils' Act, and to authorise temporarily, by an ordinance, that the increased duty should be at once put in force. It was at the same time stated publicly that a Bill would, with the least possible delay, be brought into the Legislative Council to substitute for that ordinance the regular form of legislation. That intention would be fulfilled if the present motion was carried, and the Council would remember that legislation on this subject was essential, because, under the Indian Councils' Act, an ordinance made by the Governor General must expire at the end of six months. It would be more convenient to defer until next week any remarks Mr. Strachey might desire to make regarding the policy of this measure. He hoped that at their next meeting the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple would be able to introduce the Bill referring to the Income Tax, and Mr. Strachey thought that would be the proper opportunity of also discussing the measure which he now asked leave to introduce.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ALIMENTARY SALT (N. W. P. &c.) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide rules for the manufacture, storing, and sale of alimentary salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces. He said the Council was already aware that the Government of India some time ago came to the conclusion, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to sanction experimentally the manufacture of salt in Oudh. A similar manufacture might probably be soon introduced in certain parts of the North-Western Provinces, and perhaps also at some future time in the Central Provinces and the Punjab. It was found that legislation was necessary, for although the Acts in which the law on the subject was contained prohibited the unsanctioned manufacture of salt, they did not enable the Government to prescribe rules respecting the mode of making, storing, and selling that article. He need not to-day occupy the time of the Council in explaining at any length the reasons which had led the Government of India to allow the local manufacture of salt, but he hoped at a future stage of the Bill to take the opportunity of giving some account of the policy which the Government of India proposed to follow in regard to this very important matter.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 19th November 1869.

AN AFGHAN REFUGEE.

THE Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan of Affghanistan arrived in Umballa Cantonment by the train of Saturday evening. The Sirdar is proceeding from Kurrachee (where he resided as a refugee from the anger of Shere Ali) to Cabul, the Ameer having become reconciled to him. On the principle that the longest way round is often the shortest way home, the Sirdar Shumshoodeen has avoided the route to Cabul through the Bolan Pass and by Candahar, and, having taken steam to Bombay, thence reached Umballa by rail, *via* Jubbulpore and Allahabad. The Sirdar put up at the Umballa Railway hotel for one night, and resumed his journey to Cabul *via* the Khyber Pass on Sunday evening. The Sirdar travels at the expense of the Indian tax-payer.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 16.

MADRAS RAILWAYS.

THE network of railways in the Madras Presidency promises ultimately to be very complete and elaborate. Already we have the South-West line to Beypore, with its branches—that from Arconum towards the North-West already opened as far as Gooty; that from Jollarpett to Bangalore; and that from Erode in a South-easterly direction through Trichinopoly to Negapatam. Then the line proposed from Puttamby or Shoranoor to Cochin has received the sanction of the Secretary of State; while that from Coimbatore, or rather Pothanoor, to Metapolliam and Kullar will no doubt be opened before very long. The last proposed extensions are the continuation of the Great Southern of India line from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, and the conversion of the Arconum and Conjeveram tramway into a railway of the same guage, and its continuation as such to Cuddalore. It is, we think, not very improbable we shall some day see the Bangalore line carried on as far as Mysore. With regard to the Great Southern of India extension to Tuticorin, the line, we presume, will run from Trichinopoly through the Madura district nearly due South, through a rich grain country into the Tinnevelly cotton districts, and while it should be an easily and cheaply constructed line, it ought also to become very remunerative. The terms on which its construction has been entrusted to the G. S. I. R. Company are, a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent., the surplus profits of the whole of the Company's lines, including the new one, to be divided equally between the Company and Government, the Secretary of State cancelling the existing debt (amounting to £220,000) for guaranteed interest. At a meeting of the company held at the London Tavern on October 5 these proposals were laid before the shareholders—the directors stating, that an estimate made by "a gentleman well acquainted with India" went to promise a return of 5 per cent. on the cost of the new line from goods traffic alone, and the proposals were therefore unanimously accepted.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 15.

THE LATE LORD DERBY AND THE CATHOLICS.

(*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*)

AS CATHOLICS, we shall never forget his arrogant behavour to us in 1852. He was then in the full flush of family pride, having succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father a few months previous. The agitation consequent on the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in England was strong, and Earl Derby had just taken Lord Russell's place as Premier. One of his first steps, in the exercise of his authority, was to issue an order of Council forbidding the appearance of clergymen and religious in their ecclesiastical or conventual habits on public roads and highways—an order as absurd as it was intolerant, and which no Minister would have dreamed of issuing except against Catholics, who, he might be sure, would meekly bow to his decree, as habituated are they to oppression. Shortly after this, he again took occasion to offer a personal insult to His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, by cancelling the name of Monsignor Searle, the Cardinal's Secretary, from the list of those who had been presented to Her Majesty at a levee. But times are changed now, and, let us hope, British Ministers with them.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

THE resolution to reduce the native army by twelve regiments, in Madras and Bombay (Bengal remaining intact), excites a good deal of surprise and some dissatisfaction. This means of meeting a temporary deficit is not likely to commend itself to the native community. If it were an intimation that the authorities are looking for the day when men shall learn war no more, it would be gratifying enough; but in that case the reduction would not be confined to the native army. A *temporary* abolition of a dozen regiments, to be restored as soon as the finances right themselves, is something not to be thought of; the measure can hardly be thus taken in a final one; in any case, we fear, it will be taken up as a serious grievance by those who are chiefly concerned. Following so closely upon the resolution to spend a million sterling annually for ten years upon more sumptuous barrack accommodation for English troops, it will require an array of strong reasons to commend it to the approbation of the public. The ten millions sterling are said to be a concession to Miss Florence Nightingale. But that lady did not merely ask so many cubic feet of air for the sleeping soldier; she protested against the canteen system. "Spirits are a poison, to be used only (like other poisons) for any good purpose, under medical advice." ("How People May Live," p. 10.) Vastly more regard to the health of the soldier would have been shown by the abolition of the canteen, than is exhibited in the construction of these new barrack-palaces.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO OCT. 30.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

THE NEW LORD DERBY.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 30.)

LORD STANLEY is a man of so much capacity, that if he had not a certain impatience of a great proportion of the Parliamentary wrangles which go on for one session after another, and a grim pleasure in standing aloof from them, he might still easily make himself a power of the first order in the State,—and not in spite, so much as in consequence of, the event which transfers him to the frigid atmosphere of the House of Lords. Yet no one will affirm that he enters the Upper House with the full political prestige which he had at one time attained. At the end of the year 1867, partly in consequence of his success as mediator in the Luxembourg quarrel, partly in consequence of the thoroughly English compromise of principle by which he achieved it, and which he frankly avowed to have been forced upon him as the only means of securing the peace of Europe, Lord Stanley was at the zenith of his political reputation. In the previous year, he had led the resistance to Lord Russell's Reform Bill, and gained general admiration by the perspicuity and vigour of the speech in which he pressed for a settlement of the whole question on a single occasion. After the defeat of Lord Russell's Government, Lord Stanley, taking office as Lord Derby's Foreign Secretary in a very critical and anxious time, was enabled by circumstances to evade in a very great degree any personal responsibility for the rapid and discreditable changes of front by which the colleagues of Lord Derby carried their Reform Bill into a far stronger democratic measure than any Liberal Government would have dared to propose. And when the session of 1867 closed, there was no man on the Conservative benches, certainly no man in the Conservative Government, who still occupied so strong a position in the eyes of the country as Lord Stanley. He was excused by everyone for lending his countenance to the strange Ministry to which he belonged, on the ground that it was his father's ministry. He was excused for not keeping its policy more straightforward and intelligible by his own individual influence, on the ground that he was so completely immersed in the cares of the Foreign Office. He was praised for his personal success; he was excepted from the condemnations poured on his colleagues. But even then Lord Stanley was betraying the one peculiar feature of his strong political character—the feature most likely to determine his whole career and to limit his influence in the State—his preference for special departmental work, and his disposition to hold aloof from discussions to which he could contribute only the ordinary influence of a single vigorous political judgment. No doubt, there his hitherto been some excuse for this tendency in the well-known difference of tone between himself and his father, and the apparent impropriety of his taking a line conspicuously opposed to that of his father's government. But we fancy this excuse has been a good deal overworked,—especially since the Conservatives were again in power, when Lord Stanley was clearly at liberty to have marked distinctly his own individual position, and when, in point of fact, he abstained more rigidly than ever from debate. During last session Lord Stanley was scarcely ever heard, and not often seen, in the House of Commons. The truth is, we fancy, that instead of fretting against the restraints of a false somewhat awkward position in the last Conservative ministry, he was by no means sorry for the apology which it afforded him for keeping silence on general questions. And now that those restraints are wholly removed, he will be very apt to hold aloof from the confused battle of party-policies still. So far from anticipating with some of our contemporaries that the new Lord Derby will virtually supersede Lord Cairns, and put an end to all question as to the claim of Lord Salisbury to be leader of the Conservatives of the House of Lords, we imagine that he will become, far more markedly than he hitherto has been, an unattached political power, sometimes moderator between the opposing parties, never heartily in sympathy with either, a master of special departmental questions, a refrigerator of party-enthusiasms, a voice warning the Conservatives of the folly of resisting the inevitable, and a critic ever ready to dissect the sanguine proposals of the Liberals;—to the former a counsellor of prudent compromise, to the latter a cold commentator on political "quackeries" and entanglements they involve, but neither to one nor the other, a party leader.

As a Member of the House of Lords he will certainly be more at liberty than ever to hold his tongue when he pleases, and to speak, when he does speak, as he pleases. The constituency of King's Lynn was not exigeant, but it did at least return him as a Conservative and expect him to express moderately Conservative views to a public meeting there once a year or so. We expect this tendency in Lord Stanley to stand apart and refrain from all discussions, almost as if they were idle, over which he cannot apparently exercise a predominant influence in accordance with his own views, to grow with the real independence of his new position. Nay, we not only expect it to continue, if not to increase, but we hope it may be so, and believe that, up to a certain point, it will be to the advantage of the State that it should be so. It is not given to many politicians to like standing apart. Most men cannot help entering into the discussions which they hear constantly round them, cannot help moulding and being moulded, and so contributing their quota to the formation, and receiving their quota from the formation, of a coherent party opinion, or a coherent ministerial opinion, as the case may be. The high individuality of Lord Stanley's political nature is unusual and remarkable. He is greatly influenced by the *general* drift of the intellectual opinion of his time, but then this is in a far wider sense than that which we usually understand as constituting the tendencies of "public opinion." If he sees many tendencies converging to one and the same point—such, for instance, as the various tendencies comprehended in what used to be called *laissez-faire*, all tending to reduce the amount of interference attempted on the part of either men or States with each other's free action—that convergence of tendencies impresses him greatly. It is from steady observation of tendencies of this kind that he has convinced himself of several truths far from pleasant to the Tory party—that England should meddle less in European politics than she did; that women's education should be larger, and many more careers open to them than there have been; that you cannot pretend to justify a National Church which is the Church of a small minority, and utterly abhorrent to the taste of the nation on which it is quartered. By public opinion of this larger kind which you can see crystallizing every day in every nation of Europe, Lord Stanley is, we say, profoundly impressed. But by the small and nearer cotenie of public opinion which are usually the viaducts leading from these larger channels of the great moral irrigation-system of Europe, Lord Stanley is hardly impressed at all. He has seen much, as a Conservative statesman can hardly help doing, of the fallibility of party views. And he has a corresponding safeguard against the fascinations of liberal party opinion,—which oftener, indeed, wins the day, but as often, in Lord Stanley's opinion, trains the people to a mischievous faith in "royal roads" to happiness and worth. He has a strong tendency to believe a great popular cry rubbish, until he can discriminate in it any of the elements of what we have called the greater drifts of public opinion setting in in many quarters at once. The scorn with which, in speaking, we think, at King's Lynn a year ago, he warned his constituents, in relation to Irish grievances, to beware of quacks, exactly expresses, no doubt, the feeling which repels him from the Liberal party. He has a pretty deep conviction that popular cries are apt to run foul of political economy; and that political economy will assert itself in the end to the confusion of the party which raised any such popular cry.

Now, with this type of mind, we contend that Lord Stanley's political genius fits him far better to stand apart from party, and act Mentor to both parties in turn, than to join or attempt to lead either,—a course by which he would probably waste the special usefulness of his somewhat cold and cautious, but vigorous intellect, without successfully influencing the party to which he might *happen*—for he could decide to which party he really stands the nearer by no process more promising than tossing up—to attach himself in future. If he should thus keep aloof from party ties, then, whenever England wants—as, it is likely enough, she will again want—a ministry of pure *administrative* reform, composed of elements both Liberal and Conservative, favourable to rendering existing institutions more efficient, but not to destroying the old or constructing new ones, our new Lord Derby would be the proper statesman to head such a ministry, and to give it that peculiar weight of character which we are persuaded that Lord Stanley will both satisfy his own sense of political fitness better, and be of more real service to the State, by a good-humoured self-insulation from party ties. In him it would be a profound mistake either to attempt to lead a party of prejudice, or to join a party of somewhat eager and enthusiastic hope.

THE ART OF COAXING.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 30.)

UNLESS some check shall shortly occur to stay the triumphant advance of the cause of Woman's Emancipation, it seems not unlikely that this age may have to add another to the list of lost arts. There are two kinds of lost arts. First, there are those arts—such as the art of acoustic architecture, and some arts of colouring on clay and canvas—which we should be glad to recover, but cannot, because we have exhausted some material, or because the secret of some process has been forgotten, and cannot at present be rediscovered. These may be called extinct arts. And secondly, there are those lost arts which we might recover if we chose, but which we do not care to revive, because we have no longer any use for them, such as the art of making tapestry, or of embalming the dead. These may perhaps rather be called decayed than extinct arts, because there would be no insuperable difficulty, if occasion should arise, in reviving them. Whether, if once lost, the art of coaxing will have to be classed among the list of extinct, or only of decayed, arts—whether, that is to say, the Female Emancipation will have so modified human nature that the secret of the process of coaxing will be utterly forgotten, and man and woman will be utterly incapable of exercising any allurements upon members of their own or of the opposite sex—or whether the art will only have fallen into disuse and discredit because found to be unnecessary, and unworthy of the reign of pure wisdom and perfect woman, it is not worth while to discuss. Of the fact that there is some probability of the ultimate disappearance of this famous art, there can be little doubt.

The women who were formerly such assiduous students of the art of coaxing, who felt that in the successful practice of that art lay the real secret of indirect government, and who, holding fast this secret doctrine that indirect government is far more powerful than direct government, contrived by means of an elaborate system of coaxing to get their own way in the world, are passed away; and their successors are playing a very different game. Other women have arisen who know not the value, and who despise the machinery of indirect influence; who are determined to govern directly, and forcibly; who think that power, like knowledge, is nothing unless they display it; and who will doubtless, if they prevail, add one more to the long list of instances of the wisdom of Hesiod's immortal saying—"Fools, who know not how much more is half than all!" The lady-like art of coaxing, so elaborately prescribed by the most advanced section of the women of the period. The modern Cornelia and her disciples would as soon think of cringing to man as of coaxing him. They mean to rule him in future with a rod of iron, and not to waste any more time on methods of indirect influence. This party prevails, and its principles become fashionable among women at large, it is obvious that the art of coaxing will cease to be exercised by woman upon man; and, as it is inconceivable that the emancipated and enlightened woman should be amenable to any other influences than that of pure reason, there will of course be no opportunity for the practice of this art by the women of the future upon one another, or by the men upon them. Our modern Cornelia is a hopelessly uncoaxable creature. To practise the art of coaxing upon the Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown would be like stroking the dome of St. Paul's to please the Dean and Chapter. The only chance, therefore, for the preservation of the art is the possibility that men may continue to exercise it, in a hole-and-corner fashion, upon one another. But this is a poor prospect. The inferior sex will probably, in this as in other matters, imitate their betters; and the art will perish.

Perhaps a little consideration may show that the discredit into which this ancient art has fallen with woman militant is not altogether reasonable. Possibly the loss of the art, if it should become extinct, may one day be regretted even by woman triumphant. Several fallacies seem just now to be current in the school of Cornelia respecting the art of coaxing. One of these fallacious notions is that the art is a pitiful trick whereby the weak strive to get some share of influence in the affairs of life; and that it is not, and need not be, practised by the strong. If this were so—if this venerable art were valuable only to the weak—there would not be much to recommend it to the women of the future. But it is not true, nay more than is its kindred fallacy of supposing that the art of coaxing is one which has hitherto been peculiar to women; that it has not been much practised by men, but is a specialty of womanhood. As on these two fallacies is built much of the contempt which Cornelia and her disciples display for the art, it may be worth while to consider them a little. To be weak and to be womanly—these are the two bugbears against which the modern Amazon most hotly crusades. She despises the weakness of her sisters as much as she loathes her own womanhood.

If it can be shown that the art of coaxing is not weak, much will have been done to facilitate her towards the end; if it can be shown that the art is not exclusively womanly, that will be a real hit; for her strongest objection to it will be removed.

Coaxing is the best mode of indirect government. "Many men, many minds," says the proverb; and it is not easy to see how the numbers to be influenced can be ruled except by the association of woman with man in the business of government, or even by her ultimate supremacy. Perhaps a few centuries of petticoat supremacy may destroy the antagonism of wills, by causing us all to know what is best, and not only so, but also practise what we know. But it will take a long time to realize this woman's millennium, and until that consummation arrives there must be an antagonism of wills; and the woman of the future will find, as the men and women of the past have found, that there are only three ways of making antagonistic wills do her bidding—namely, force, fraud, and coaxing. Of these three there can be no doubt that coaxing is the more masterly process. It is more economical of power than force, and more sure of success than fraud, while it is far less demoralizing than either. Compulsion is a brutal process, which creates as much fresh opposition as that which it was designed to overcome, and which wastes as much power in mere friction come, and which wastes as much power in mere friction as it applies. Fraud is always disproportionate to the effort. Fraud is not, of course, brutal. It may be as ingenious and delicate a mechanism as coaxing. But there is the perpetual danger of detection; and detection implies ruin or a recurrence to force. Force and fraud, too, are equally obnoxious to reaction, that special disease of extremes. The red spectre dogs the tyrant, just as the sceptical spirit haunts the miracle-monger. From these defects the art of coaxing is free. It wastes no power; on the contrary, it economizes even hostile forces by converting them into voluntary assistants. It detects its success is not necessarily ruined. Some capital coaxing is sometimes done with perfect openness on the part of the operator, and perfect consciousness on the part of the patient, who, though he knows that he is being made to submit his will to that of the coaxer, yet finds the process so agreeable that he acquiesces in it. The art of coaxing does not depend for its success upon physical weakness only, like the rule of force, or upon the mere fallibility of opinion, like the rule of fraud. It strikes an alliance with the will, and, having secured its adherence, controls all the ready condensed into pemmican, and must content ourselves with saying that, granting the facts to be accurately reported, a point upon which no man not a thorough Semitic scholar has a right to pronounce an opinion, no answer to Mr. Deutsch is possible, or is likely to be attempted. But that much conceded, it seems to us that the original difficulty of the problem is not only not diminished, but is enormously enhanced. If the theology of Mahommedanism is, as we think it is, the theology of the Talmud, with modifications from the genius of its interpreter, how does it happen that it succeeded, that a system of thought which was, perhaps, permeating Arabia, but was permeating it slowly, suddenly became a force not only dominant in Arabia, but so dominant that it welded all whom it influenced into one people devoted to the conquest of the world? Such an effect from a new theology would be easily intelligible, but this was in Mr. Deutsch's judgment and in our belief an old theology, rather despised, a theology which, except in its indirect action on Christianity, on Mahommedanism, and on those modern forms of thought to which Mr. Disraeli has attached the name of Spinoza—*i. e.*, all forms of modern scepticism—has had no influence at all. Judaism seems, on this theory, to be an element which requires some foreign admixture, some addition to become explosive, and the real question of questions is what, in the instance of Mahommedanism, this element was. What made the charcoal explosive? The old idea was that it was the licence which Mahommedanism granted to the sexual passion. We are willing to admit that it did grant it—for, after all, the defences raised on this score for Mahommed are very unreal; his creed, as interpreted by Ayesha and the early doctors, forbidding no natural form of impurity except adultery, and forbidding adultery only as a theft—and are compelled also to admit, having studied Mormonism, that legalized licence must be in some way attractive to some minds; but, after all, this amounts to very little. Fifty systems quite as loose have not succeeded at all, and there is no proof whatever that the later Judaism itself would not have permitted as much licence, much that it would. Every Oriental system, except Buddhism at its best, even Confucianism, has permitted the harem to the rich, and yet has not conquered the world. Another old idea was that Mahommed legalized conversions by the sword, and that the sword made Islam; but really that is hardly worth discussion. It is by itself simply meaningless. Suppose the Prophet Smith to legalize conversions by the sword, and what then? He must have the sword before he can use it, must make converts before he can turn his converts into an army. And even when he had made them, what on earth was there in that bit of Arabs to enable them to defeat civilized empires, and wither the Oriental powers under their horses' feet? People write about Omar sitting on a carpet eating dates, and say his simplicity accounted for his conquests; but suppose Omar had charged Aldershot, how many cities would his uncivilized fancy for raw lumps of fat and sugar have conquered for him?—and Aldershot is hardly more beyond the newest Turkish camp than the regiments of the Lower Empire were beyond his levies. A far more scientific theory, and one which Mr. Deutsch will probably mention with some favour, is that the Talmudic doctrines were originally calculated for Shemites, and that when popularized and enforced by Mahommed—himself a Knox-Tennyson, a teacher, preacher, lyrist of the first rank,—they found instant acceptance; but this idea, true as it is in its way, will not meet all the difficulties. No doubt Mahommedanism is, in a sense, propagated by an outburst of Arabs, it never reached its fullest development except in a community containing more or less of Arab blood,—but still—but still. There are Turkish Mahomemedans, and Persian Mahommedans, and Indian Mahommedans, and European Mahommedans, and there is no Arab blood in half the Mussulman populations of the world. What bit them first? Not what, that is, made the new system so pleasant to them that they were willing to give it an appreciative hearing, a hearing with a wish to believe? Monotheism? Pooh! it takes something like a miracle to present an Asiatic or a negro from worshipping the first lump of clay he can invest with form, just as the Israelites, *after* the scene in the Red Sea, set up a couple of calves, idols which a godless Parisian of to-day would not, or rather could not, worship if he were commanded to do it by a writing in the sky. The Semitic races, Jews included, were always rejecting monotheism and whipped into a consideration of the facts. What, then, was the attraction? We cannot say, for we do not know, as Mr. Deutsch does, what Mahomed designed to teach; but we can offer a contribution towards the inquiry which seems to us to indicate much. We have *seen* in Indian hide-and-seek, or juggling, and by pressing arguments which proved much, a creed in opposition which very nearly overbalanced the influence of his party, and even the enthusiastic support of the *Times*: and which, though it only crippled and did not defeat his measure, ultimately drove him from office. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, has a partial but very unequal mastery of the art. He is totally unable to coax the House of Commons, and, whenever he has tried it, has ludicrously failed. But he is very successful in coaxing that part of the community which is vaguely styled "the working-classes." His celebrated

THROUGH THE VINEYARDS.

I.—Cognac and Chateau Lafite.

PAULLAC, HAUT MEDOC, Oct. 18.

For about three or four weeks in the year this dull little town, which stands on the left bank of the Gironde, about half way between Bordeaux and the mouth of the ruddy, or, if you prefer it, muddy coloured stream, where a few outward-bound ships touch to take in their last supplies of fresh provisions, and vessels arriving from abroad lacking a clean bill of health are brought to anchor, and may be seen at intervals down the river flying the shunned yellow flag; where prudent skippers hailing from Bordeaux seek the aid of pilots to navigate their craft in and out the dangerous shoals which beset their course until they are fairly in the Gulf of Gascony; where Spanish patois largely intermingles with the talk of the common people, who have generally olive complexions and an eye for brilliant colour—the men being partial to crimson sashes round the waistbands of their bright blue pantaloons, and the women to scarlet petticoats, blue kirtles, and yellow kerchiefs tied now and then in most coquettish fashion round their heads; and, which is of more consequence than all, where what is commonly admitted to be the finest wine in the world is produced. For some few weeks in the year, during the vintage season, this quiet little town of Pauillac is bustling with life, which one can readily understand, as it is the headquarters, so to speak, of the vineyards of Medoc, the commune which has within its limits the first and one other of the four Grands Crûs, and the first and two others of the second crûs of the red wines of the Gironde—namely, Chateau Lafite, Chateau La Tour, Branne-Mouton, Pichon-Longueville, and Pichon-Longueville Lalande: a circumstance which those who are not connoisseurs in wine will properly appreciate when I explain to them it is like a picture gallery possessing the two best works that Raffaelle ever painted, and the three finest Titians in the world.

Three weeks ago I was in Brittany, and hearing that the vintage in Lower Medoc had just commenced, I made my way through La Vendée, where I saw men ploughing a soil which a Sussex labourer would consider light with half a dozen bullocks yoked in pairs, and carts laden with a few bundles of hay drawn by a team of six oxen, to La Rochelle, renowned in history and opera. To-day La Rochelle is noted for its exports of sardines, salt and eau-de-vie, and is, in fact, the chief port of the celebrated brandy district, of which Cognac, some fifty odd miles distant, is the centre and store place, and where almost all the mechanical industry of the town is applied to the manufacture of brandy casks and distilling apparatus. An odour of brandy is to be found everywhere; even the old château of the Counts of Angoulême, were Francis I. was born and reared, is to-day a mere magazine for eau-de-vie.

Two-thirds of the entire produce of the vineyards of Charente and Charente Inférieure, which comprise no less than six hundred acres, yielding eighty million gallons of wine, are annually distilled into about seven-and-a-half million gallons of brandy, including champagne fine, celebrated for its powerful yet delicate aroma, and commoner varieties ranging from 58 deg. the English to 61 deg. the Yankee modicum of strength. Round about La Rochelle, and in most other parts of the district, every one was busy with the vintage, which was universally pronounced to be a good one. Certain shops in all the towns were crowded with deep wooden trays with handles, and baskets of all shapes and sizes, for the use of the *coupeurs* or grape cutters. In many vineyards operations had already commenced, and scattered over the broad plain men, women, and children were to be seen hard at work in a broiling sun, while the wine proprietors superintended their labours from under a brilliant blue or crimson umbrella which they carried to protect them from the heat. Baskets, pails, trays, and little tubs, in great variety were employed, and as the particular receptacle of each *coupeur* or *coupeuse* was filled its contents were emptied into large baskets resembling those used by the chiffonniers, only painted black inside, which the *porte-banes*, as they are styled, who traversed the vineyards in long straight lines of coupeurs, carried strapped to their backs. These, when full, were emptied in their turn into large tubs, which rude carts drawn by horses or oxen conveyed to and from the vineyards and the "cuverie" where the grapes are pressed. Little care appears to be bestowed on the manufacture of the wine. The grapes are not separated from the stalks in the case of the better class wines of Medoc, neither are they carefully selected according to the practice invariably adopted with the fine wines of Sauterne. The common process that I saw followed, in some what hurried manner, was to tread the grapes with the naked feet and afterwards to squeeze them in the winepress: the object being not so much to obtain an agreeable wine for drinking as one containing a large amount of alcohol. The wine was immediately vatted, but distillation does not take place until the fermentation has entirely ceased, which is some time between the last of November and the middle of the month following. Generally the brandy is made by the proprietors themselves, and formerly it was perfectly pure; but of late years they, it is said, have got into the habit of working in connection with a particular class of dealers who prevail on them to adulterate their products with a certain proportion of the spirit of wine south of 86 deg. of strength, and known in the trade as "trois six of Montpelier," which is often enough distilled from beetroot, Jerusalem artichokes, and sorgho, as well as from grapes. So long as brandy is less than a year old it is known as "new;" from one to three years it is termed "étoile," and it is only at the age of four years that it is entitled to take rank as "old."

Hurrying from the brandy districts, and leisurely jolting along in a heavily-laden old-fashioned French diligence, I made for Royan, a trim little French watering-place and port of recent creation, at the mouth of the Gironde. There I found a powerful passenger steamer to Bordeaux, which dropped me at Pauillac just as half a gale was springing up and a heavy rain falling. From the hotel window I watched crowds of disconsolate-looking drenched vintagers whom the weather had compelled to strike work for the day, returning home. Next day a full gale was blowing an hour or two before sunset, driving vessels from their moorings, scattering the piles of empty wine-casks heaped along the shore, snapping off full-grown trees by the roadside, and driving in a couple of the hotel windows. The gale put heart into pilots, but it brought dismay to wine-growers, who saw in it destruction to the crops they had watched so anxiously for months past, and for whose benefit some five weeks previously all Pauillac, with the priests in full canonicals at their head carrying crucifixes and swinging censers, had paraded the streets in solemn procession for one-and-twenty days consecutively, praying for rain. They vowed to the Virgin to eat no poultry for an entire week if she would only listen to their supplications, and well they might, for in a dry season like that we have had a good fall of rain just before the grapes ripen is better worth king's ransom than any bushel of March dust was or ever will be.

On my way to Chateau Lafite I noticed that all the coopers in Pauillac were hard at work making new casks and furbishing up old ones. One at stumbled over wine-casks everywhere—at the street corners, at the doors of nearly all the houses facing the river, and coming back to one's own hotel there at its gates were other casks to bark unwary shins. Wheelwrights and blacksmiths were largely in request, the one seeming to make more new wheels and the other more new axles at vintage time than in all the rest of the year together. Round every shop and forge a knot of small vine proprietors congregated, patiently waiting their turn to get this or the other job done, knowing well that if they only turned their backs their chances of present success were at an end. As soon as I was fairly outside the town I found myself in the midst of vines, with vineyards extending in every direction as far as the eye could reach, sloping down to the river on the one hand and climbing the rising ground of Lafite and St. Estèphe on the other. It was a vast green wilderness, from out of which here and there rose up a handsome château, hemmed in by a grove of trees, or the white cottages and low red-tiled roofs of some neighbouring village. A narrow trench that a robust grasshopper could skip is thought enough to separate the vines from the road, leaving the tempting clusters of purple grapes freely exposed to the depredations of passers-by. Miles of vineyards appeared to be thus left, with perhaps here and there a man to watch them just as the grapes have become ripe; still, in most cases not even this precaution is taken. At Chateau Lafite I noticed a small patch of kitchen vegetables carefully enclosed with a stout quickset hedge, while the more valuable vines were left without the smallest protection. If the growers, as a rule, take no care to protect their property from the public, the authorities appear to protect the property of the public from the vine-growers by marking out the highway with what seem at the first glance to be rude milestones placed at intervals of a few yards apart. This is to prevent encroachments, ground being so extremely valuable in the district that people do not scruple to steal from the public highway.

The château which gives its name to the wine most renowned in the world—a wine which Mdme. de Pompadour, at the recommendation of the wicked old Marshal de Richelieu, was the first to appreciate, and brought into fashion—is seen on a hill slope rising against a background of fine trees in the midst of vast undulations of vines. The principal portion of the château dates back to the days of Louis XIII., but the feudal-looking conical-capped round corner-tower, which is the most marked characteristic of the building, had its origin no doubt at that earlier epoch when Lafite was a seigneurie, and its lord was invested with the power of administering "high justice"—in other words, had the life of every peasant in the commune of Pauillac in his hands. The vineyards of Lafite, 182 acres in extent, are on both sides of the road, reaching to St. Estèphe on the one hand, and winding round behind the château on the other.

After the storm of the evening before the morning broke like some balmy day in June, and in the blue Italian sky only a few flickering clouds could be traced near the horizon. Crowds of vintagers lined the vine-covered slopes, the cutters working, according to the practice of the district, in gangs of eight, each under the order of its brigadier, who wore blue pantaloons, with a fringed crimson sash round the waist, a straw hat or blue velvet cap, and not unfrequently a white shirt with scarlet collar and cuffs; moreover, he held a long wand in his hand as a mark of authority. His duty is to direct the cutters and generally to inspect their work, seeing that they gather all the ripe bunches, and that no unripe or diseased grapes get by any accident into the square-shaped wooden "paniers" with which the cutters are furnished. The "porte-bastes" carry the grapes to the "douils," or large tubs—with three of which each bullock-cart employed in conveying the grapes to the "cuverie" is provided—in a kind of bucket, which they bear on a sort of porter's knot on the top of their heads. A good deal of open flirtation goes on between the young men and women. It does sometimes happen when a pretty girl comes to empty her panier into the "baste" or bucket, that the porte-baste will seize her by the waist, and, after a struggle, in which she shows more of her naked, well-formed legs than her looped-up skirts ordinarily display, which is more than is quite proper, a loud smack of the lips is heard, followed by a burst of laughter from her companions: at all which the brigadier at most looks grave, but says never a word. Every one eats as many grapes as he or she pleases. The stories told about the proprietors of the grands crûs providing their cutters with an abundance of common grapes that they may not eat the more valuable products of their vines have no truth in them. I noticed that some cutters ate the finest grape off every branch they cut; and that others selected a particularly fine bunch, and, devouring only the best grapes, cast the remainder away. As to the children they leisurely seat themselves on the ground and make a repast of grapes every half an hour or so, without a word of reproof from the inspecting brigadier.

At Château Lafite there were 115 cutters employed, the majority being women and children, and what few men there were being infirm. Most of these people were strangers to the district, coming generally from long distances around. Besides the cutters there were six bullock drivers, and ninety men and youths, engaged as general overseers, brigadiers, porte-bastes, and fasseurs—men who, mounted on the bullock carts, press the grapes tightly down in the "douils" with a rude three-pronged fork formed of the branch of a tree, or who were employed at the "cuverie" where the wine is made. The women and children receive fifteen sous a day, and the men a franc and a half or two francs. All are fed and lodged in addition. Work begins at sunrise and lasts till sunset, with an interval of an hour for dinner, which consists of beef, bread, and soup, and as much wine as every one likes to drink. When work is over for the day, soup, bread, and wine are again supplied to them, after which dancing goes on from eight o'clock till ten to the music of a couple of fiddles or a hurdy-gurdy.

The "cuverie" of Lafite is to the left of the château, which stands on a high balustraded terrace some distance from the road, and is approached by an avenue of fine elm trees. Each bullock cart, when its three tubs are full, is conducted by its driver—guiding his beasts more by his voice than the long willow wand he has in his hand—up to one of the windows of the cuverie. Here a couple of stalwart men, naked to the knees, and their feet and legs crimson with grape juice, empty the grapes into the large wooden trough in which they are standing, and shovel them thence with wooden spades into an oblong sieve some six feet by two; this sieve stands on four legs and is called the "égrappoir." Four youths, with naked arms and legs, roll the bunches of grapes rapidly about in this receptacle until the fruit is entirely stripped from the stalks, the bulk of which remain in the sieve while the grapes fall through the metal bars forming its bottom—the bars being placed just a sufficient distance apart to admit of their doing so. Three younger lads, provided with wooden implements for the purpose, rake away any stalks that may chance to fall through with the grapes. This process of *égrappage*, as it is styled, is adopted with all the fine red wines of Medoc, so that the tannic acid—which the stalks are said to contain, and an excess of which gives a rough and disagreeable flavour—shall not enter into the composition of the wine.

The grapes, stripped of their stalks, are now shovelled into buckets, which have a long pole handle at either side, and are borne away as soon as filled on the shoulders of a couple of men, who mount the tall stage placed in front of one of the twenty vats, each holding from fifteen to twenty tons, which are ranged at the sides of the cuverie. When closely packed with grapes they are left for fermentation to take place, which usually commences in about four days' time; but when the vintage is a very fine one, as is the case this year, it will begin on the following or second day, and last for about fifteen days, when the wine is drawn off into casks through a fine wire sieve, which allows no particle of skin or seed to pass. The grapes are then removed from the vats and squeezed in the wine press, yielding an inferior wine, which is never allowed to go into the market with the Château brand.

While the grapes are being shovelled into the égrappoir and stripped of their stalks a certain quantity of juice escapes from them; this is drained off into a large tub placed in front of the trough to receive it. As it is only the full ripened grapes which burst during the foregoing operation one would imagine this juice would produce the best wine; but I was informed that such is only the case with white wines made from grapes in the last stage of ripeness, such as Chateau Yquem and others. It should be particularly remarked that in making Chateau Lafite the grapes are not intentionally subjected to the smallest pressure, but that the juice is simply allowed to drain from them.

The annual expenditure for the vineyards of Chateau Lafite amounts ordinarily to 80,000 francs for which from 130 to 140 tons, or 28,000 gallons, of wine are obtained. Of late years, with the exception of 1867, when the wine was comparatively worthless, Chateau Lafite has sold at prices ranging from 4,000 to 5,600 francs the ton. At the present moment the wine of 1865 is worth 8,000 francs the ton on the quay at Bordeaux; and many will remember the Duchatel sale of last year when twenty-one bottles of Chateau Lafite of 1811, the comet year, were bought by M. Gromailly, landlord of the Hotel des Princes at Bordeaux at the rate of 1,000 francs, or nearly £5 a bottle! One hundred tons of fine wine, which is about the average annual production, at 4,000 francs the ton, would yield £16,000; and from thirty to forty tons of inferior wine at 1,400 francs would produce about another £2,000, or £18,000 in all; from which it would appear that with an average annual expenditure of £4,000, Baron Rothschild made no bad investment, even in a financial sense, when last year he bought the property as it stood for £180,000, or four and a half times as much as Sir Samuel Scott gave for it forty-seven years previously. The first owner of Lafite of whom there is any record was M. de Pichard, President of the Parlement of Guyenne, guillotined by the revolutionary tribunal; this involved the confiscation of Château Lafite to the nation. It was then sold to a Dutch company, who parted with it in 1803 to a M. Vanlerberg for 1,200,000 francs, nearly £50,000. It was resold twice afterwards, each time for a million of francs only. I may here state that both in Upper and Lower Medoc the vintage is a more than ordinarily good one, the yield being fully equal to the average, while the quality of the wine promises to be remarkably fine. Vine-growers and the Bordeaux houses concur in fixing the price of 1869 Château Lafite at 5,000 francs the ton first hand, and the wines of other grands crûs in proportion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PLEASING SCENE AT BEVERLEY.

(Punch.)

(Present—Three Commissioners, Eminent Barrister, Pensive Public.)

Chief Commissioner (to Eminent Barrister)—What do you want here?

Eminent Barrister—I wish to point——

Chief Commissioner—Don't point. It's vulgar. Hook it!

Eminent Barrister—I want to call——

Second Commissioner—That's the crier's business. Go away!

Eminent Barrister—I desire to invite——

Third Commissioner—We're engaged, and can't come. Be off!

Eminent Barrister—Really, your Honours, or whatever you call yourselves, this is not the way to treat a professional man, who stands before you——

Chief Commissioner—He can't stand before us. He has no *leave stands*. Let him sit down.

Eminent Barrister—But I will not sit down.

Chief Commissioner—Then we'll not you down (Roars from the Pensive.)

Eminent Barrister—I'm much obliged, but I've got my own carriage. (More roars.) Now, your Honours, you are sitting in defiance——

Chief Commissioner.—Of you, and we mean to. Will you go to London?

Eminent Barrister.—When I please. You must be aware——

Third Commissioner—If we are, there's no need for your speech.

Eminent Barrister—You are committing——

Chief Commissioner—You'll be committed in the twinkling of a bed-post.

Eminent Barrister—You haven't power to sit——

Chief Commissioner—We have, and chairs too.

Second Commissioner—Three, in fact. (Shouts from the Pensive.)

Eminent Barrister—I shall take a course——

Third Commissioner—We don't want your coarseness.

Eminent Barrister—If you would grant me a favour——

Chief Commissioner—There are no favours now. Election's over.

Eminent Barrister—There is not a Court in London——

Second Commissioner—There are a great many—there are twenty in Fleet Street.

Eminent Barrister—I do not know a single Judge——

Third Commissioner—Four or five of 'em are single. The rest are married.

Eminent Barrister—Gentlemen, the brief which I hold——

Chief Commissioner—We've nothing to say to that. Our objection is to the tongue you don't hold.

Eminent Barrister—I will not be treated——

Second Commissioner—Why should you? You are not a Voter. (Applause.)

Eminent Barrister—My unfortunate client——

Chief Commissioner—Yes, we're quite with you so far.

Eminent Barrister—I do not deny that there has been corruption, or that Beverley has been poisoned——

Second Commissioner—Mr. Barry Sullivan poisons him every night at the Holborn Theatre.

Eminent Barrister—But you are out-running——

Chief Commissioner—The constable? Chief constable, do your duty.

Eminent Barrister—He shall not do his duty. I mean——

Second Commissioner—That's hindering the police. And you a Serjeant!

Eminent Barrister—Now I warn you——

Third Commissioner—Are you Mr. Warner Sleigh?

Eminent Barrister—I protest——

Chief Commissioner—We are glad that you are a Protestant, but this is no place for religious discussions.

Eminent Barrister (in a voice of thunder)—Now, gentlemen, you shall hear me.

The Three—Will we, though? (They rush out of Court.)

Eminent Barrister—Well, I am blowed! (Returns to London.)

MR. FREEMAN, who attributes the love of hunting to a cruel element in our characters, and his opponents who insist upon it that we hunt with the sole desire of extirpating a noxious animal, or because, the chase is a pleasant mode of obtaining invigorating exercise, would, had they attended the meeting about the Prince of Wales's harriers at Windsor, have discovered that there is another motive which urges people to hunt, and that is the pleasure of seeing any of the Royal family hunt. According to Mr. C.S. Cantrell, the farmers round Windsor say "we have been glad to receive the Prince of Wales's hounds, but unless they are under the prestige of, or patronised by, Royalty, we decline to receive them," and others manifest a decided disinclination to go out with the harriers unless a prince is present. Notwithstanding this feeling, Sir Robert Harvey intends to try whether he can soften the heart of those ultra-monarchical farmers, and in the hope that he may be permitted to pursue a hare over their grounds, he has purchased the pack which was sold yesterday at Tattersall's for £130.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1050 Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 15
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
723 Woosung, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182 Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
797 Burmah, Pearse	Aug. 20
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372 Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498 Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1152 Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321 Tantivey, Picknttney	Aug. 21
434 Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434 Westminster, Berryman	Aug. 26
737 Moss Rose, Bustin—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 27
1328 Hahneman, Vannurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215 Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
966 Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177 Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435 British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905 Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594 Buxline, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244 John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
703 Romulus, Needham	Sept. 8
721 Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1237 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776 Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister	Sept. 10
872 Bella Maria, Lopeg	Sept. 13
1324 Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245 Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson	Sept. 15
423 G. R. Moale, Kuck	Sept. 15
425 Eros B'Jorn	Sept. 16
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1293 William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 23
1290 Hannah Law, Dawson.	Sept. 24
1152 Tythonus, Green	Sept. 24
607 Mars, Richtering	Sept. 27
1245 Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904 Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450 Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 29
1703 Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861 Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
435 Eros, B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co,	Oct. 2
733 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co,	Oct. 2
090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 3
1764 Elentheria, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772 J. P. Smith, Hutchinson.	Oct. 2
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911 Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1198 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213 Eriminta, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1109 Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996 Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co,	Oct. 6
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery	Oct. 7
1266 British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1054 May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1458 Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
786 Yokohama, Blinet	Oct. 15
995 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct. 18
1198 Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285 British Flag, Mills.	Oct. 20
1292 Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
1348 Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
1217 Canute, Elias	Oct. 20
1492 Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
1103 Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 22
1396 Aurora, Harriott.	Oct. 22
1288 Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 24
1360 Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell.	Oct. 25

FROM LONDON.

823 Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
1166 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
982 P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026 Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031 Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1250 Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
1197 Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
799 Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188 Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512 Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207 Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept 14
Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15
1174 Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 21
975 John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 24
1700 Birkby, Garrett—Stenhous & Co.	Sept. 30
660 Coromandel, Dow.	Oct. 5
1196 Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct 6
945 Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 9
678 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847 Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 16
1477 Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 19
22000 Great Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct. 26

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1332 Bulwark, Kelley	Oct. 16

FROM CARDIFF.

1205 Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
504 Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM BASSEIN.

1197 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544 Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
390 Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
680 Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
505 Auriga, Ronaldson	Oct. 9

FROM NEWPORT.

670 Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

1277 Lalla Rookh, Willie—Wallace & Co.	Oct 19
868 Solway—Hajee M. Seedick	Oct. 29
819 Fathe Shaw Allum	Nov. 6

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000 Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

805 Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
599 Index, Kerr	Sept. 11
349 Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
941 Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
422 Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845 Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 24
768 James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart&Co.	Aug. 24
859 Lammershagen, Jorgensen—Knoop & Co.	Sept. 3
978 Norval, Taylor—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 6
1060 Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
Arethusa, Lamout.	Sept. 24
905 City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 27
1910 Janeof Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
180 Quee Leech, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 5
1199 City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
1450 Iisabella Kerr	Oct. 15

FROM AUSTRALIA.

997 Peter Denney, Adam	July 26

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania	Mar. 13
Golden Dream	July 19
268 Inniisfallen	Oct. 1

FROM BANGKOK.

565 Blizbeth, Owen	Aug. 15
424 Eens, Brumell.	Aug. 30
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 4
571 Northumbrian. Piggie.	Sept. 20
540 Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
350 Belted Will, French	Sept. 28
498 Rapide, Petterson—B. V. & Lucios	Sept. 30
450 Minden, Toubert.	Oct. 2

FROM RANGOON.

120 Kentuckian	Aug. 1
886 G. F. O. Heyn, Broksch	Aug. 8
537 Malta, Corrigall—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 30
307 Baron Macaulay, Cunninghan—C. N. Camac	Oct. 6
847 Fanny, Weir	Oct. 19
639 London, Macfie	Oct. 19
1654 Zelica, Stephens—Lyon & Co.	Oct. 19

FROM MAULMAIN.

New Brunswick	Sept. 4
1094 Elizabeth Ery—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20

FROM SINGAPORE.

461 Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 12
Bessie, Langlois	Oct 16
159 Vision, Cumming	Oct. 21
571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart Latham & Co.	Oct. 29

FROM HONGKONG.

391 Istapa.	Sept. 18

FROM PENANG.

585 Fathe Salam	July 18

FROM MAURITIUS.

890 Nimrond, Bullock	Oct. 7
1263 Connemara, Hughes	Oct. 14

FROM BOSTON

962 Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM BORDEAUX.

Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
Noel, Burglat	Oct. 1
Atlantic, Grimaud	Oct. 4

FROM COLOMBO.

Covenanter, Stephen.	Nov. 3

FROM GALLE.

H. M.'s Kwang Tung	Nov. 20

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		Rs. 1l 13/16d. do.
" 8 do.		Rs. 1l 5/8d. do.
" 1 do.		Rs. 1l 1/2d. do.
" demand		Rs. 1l 7/16d. do.
On Scotland do.		Rs. 1l 7/16d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		Rs. 1l 5/16d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, Rs. 1l 5/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 5/8 "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/2 "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 5/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 3/4 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14.2 high, 7 years old. Quiet in harness, good action, fast, and up to weight. Price Rs. 800. For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

PAPER FOR SALE

PRINTING:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

HAND-MADE:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 15 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING:—Superior Blue 38 lb.

CARTRIDGE:—Cream shade rolled 25½ by 27½ in.

PACKING:—Cadiz 22 by 32 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6¾ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6¾ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

An English style HANSOM CAB, by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London.

A second-hand BUGGY on C Spring, with a BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, between 6 and 7 years old, 14 hands high, and believed to be thoroughly sound and a hard working animal.

This lot to be sold separately if desired.

The whole of the above being the